ANUARY 7, 1768. THE NUMBER 868

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennsylvania *to the inhabitants of the* British *colonies.*

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a *Farmer*, settled, after a variety of fortunes, near the banks of the river *Delaware*, in the province of *Pennsylvania*. I received a liberal education, and have been engaged in the busy scenes of life, but am now convinced that a man may be as happy without bustle as with it. My farm is small, my servants are few, and good. I have a little money at interest; I wish for no more; my employment in my own affairs is easy; and with a contented, grateful mind, I am completing the number of days allotted to me by Divine Goodness.

Being master of my time, I spend a good deal of it in a library, which I think the most valuable part of my small estate; and being acquainted with two or three Gentlemen of abilities and learning, who honour me with their friendship, I believe I have acquired a greater share of knowledge in history, and the laws and constitution of my country, than is generally attained by men of my class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the opportunities of getting information.

From infancy, I was taught to love humanity and liberty. Inquiry and experience have since confirmed my reverence for the lessons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their truth and excellence. Benevolence towards mankind excites wishes for their welfare, and such wishes endear the means of fulfilling them. Those can be found in liberty alone, and therefore her sacred cause ought to be espoused by every man, on every occasion, to the utmost of his power. As a charitable but poor person does not withhold his *mite*, because he cannot relieve *all* the distresses of the miserable, so let not any honest man suppress his sentiments concerning freedom, however small their influence is likely to be. Perhaps he may "touch some wheel" that will have an effect greater than he expects.

These being my sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my countrymen, my thoughts on some late transactions, that in my opinion are of the utmost importance to you. Conscious of my defects, I have waited some time, in expectation of seeing the subject treated by persons much better qualified for the task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the attention of the publick, praying only for one thing; that is, that these lines may be *read* with the same zeal for the happiness of *British America* with which they were *wrote*.

With a good deal of surprise I have observed that little notice has been taken of an act of Parliament as injurious in its principle to the liberties of these colonies as the *Stamp Act* was, I mean the act for suspending the legislation of *New York*.

The Assembly of that government complied with a former act of Parliament, requiring certain provisions to be made for the troops in *America*, in every particular, I think, except the articles of salt, pepper, and vinegar. In my opinion they acted imprudently, considering all circumstances, in not complying so far as would have given satisfaction, as several colonies did; but my dislike of their conduct in that instance has not blinded me so much that I cannot plainly perceive that they have been punished in a manner pernicious to *American* freedom, and justly alarming to all the colonies.

If the *British* Parliament has a legal authority to order that we shall furnish a single article for the troops here, and to compel obedience to that order, they have the same right to order us to supply those troops with arms, clothes, and every necessary, and to compel obedience to *that* order also; in short, to lay *any burthens* they please upon us. What is this but *taxing* us at a *certain sum*, and leaving to us only the *manner* of raising it? How is this mode more tolerable than the *Stamp Act*? Would that act have appeared more pleasing to *Americans* if, being ordered thereby to raise the sum total of the taxes, the mighty privilege had been left to them of saying how much should be paid for an instrument of writing on paper, and how much for another on parchment?

An act of Parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity, is a tax upon us for the expense that accrues in complying with it; and for this reason, I believe, every colony on the continent that chose to give a mark of their respect for *Great Britain*, in complying with the act relating to the troops, cautiously avoided the mention of that act, lest their conduct should be attributed to its supposed obligation.

The matter being thus stated, the Assembly of *New York* either had, or had not, a right to refuse submission to that act. If they had, and I imagine no *American* will say they had not, then the Parliament had no *right* to compel them to execute it. If they had not *that right*, they had *no right* to punish them for not executing it; and therefore had *no right* to suspend their legislation, which is a punishment. In fact, if the people of *New York* cannot be legally taxed but by their own representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the privileges of making laws, only for insisting on that exclusive privilege of taxation. If they may be legally deprived in such a case of the privilege of making laws, why may they not, with equal reason, be deprived of every other privilege? Or why may not every colony be treated in the same manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their assent to any impositions that shall be directed? Or what signifies the repeal of the *Stamp Act*, if these colonies are to lose their *other* privileges, by not tamely surrendering that of *taxation*?

There is one consideration arising from this suspicion, which is not generally attended to, but shows its importance very clearly. It was not *necessary* that this suspension should be caused by an act of Parliament. The Crown might have restrained the Governour of *New York* even from calling the Assembly together, by its prerogative in the Royal governments. This step, I suppose, would have been taken if the conduct of the Assembly of *New York* had been regarded as an act of disobedience *to the Crown alone*; but it is regarded as an act of "disobedience to the authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the suspension a consequence vastly more affecting. It is a Parliamentary assertion of the *supreme authority* of the *British* Legislature over these colonies in the *point* of *taxation*, and is intended to COMPEL *New York* unto submission to that authority. It seems therefore to me as much a violation of the liberty of the people of that province, and consequently of all these colonies, as if the Parliament had sent a number of regiments to be quartered upon them until they should comply; for it is evident that the suspension is meant as a compulsion, and the *method* of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable that the sight of red coats, and the beating of drums, would have been most alarming, because the people are generally more influenced by their eyes and ears than by their reason. But whoever seriously considers the matter must perceive that a dreadful stroke is aimed at the liberty of these colonies; I say of these colonies, for the cause of *one* is the cause of *all*. If the Parliament may lawfully deprive *New York* of any of its rights, it may deprive any, or all the other colonies, of their rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such attempts as a mutual inattention to the interest of each other. *To divide, and thus to destroy*, is the first political maxim in attacking those who are powerful by their union. He certainly is not a wise man who folds his arms and reposeth himself at home, seeing with unconcern the flames that have invaded his neighbour's house, without any endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr. *Hampden*'s ship money cause, for three shillings and fourpence, was tried, all the people of *England*, with anxious expectation, interested themselves in the important decision; * and when the slightest point, touching the freedom of a single colony, is agitated, I earnestly wish that all the rest may with equal ardour support their sister. Very much may be said on this subject, but I hope more at present is unnecessary.

With concern I have observed that two Assemblies of this province have sat and adjourned without taking any notice of this act. It may perhaps be asked what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no means fond of inflammatory measures. I detest them. I should be sorry that any thing should be done which might justly displease our Sovereign, or our Mother Country; but a firm modest exertion of a free spirit should never be wanting, on publick occasions. It appears to me that it would have been sufficient for the Assembly to have ordered our Agents to represent to the King's Ministers their sense of the suspending act, and to pray for its repeal. Thus we should have born our testimony against it, and might therefore reasonably expect that on a like occasion we might receive the same assistance from the other colonies.

A FARMER.

* *Concordia res parvæ crescunt.* —— Small things grow great by concord.

LETTER II.

Beloved Countrymen,

THERE is another act of Parliament which seems to be as destructive to the liberty of these colonies as that inserted in my last letter, that is the act for granting the duties on paper and glass, *&c.* It appears to me to be *unconstitutional*. The Parliament unquestionably possesses a legal authority to *regulate* the trade of Great Britain and all its colonies. Such an authority is essential to the relation between a mother country and its colonies, and necessary for the common good of all. He who considers these provinces as states distinct from the British empire has very slender notions of *justice*, or of *their interests*. We are but parts of *a whole*, and therefore there must exist a power somewhere to preside and preserve the connexion in due order. This power is lodged in the Parliament, and we are as much dependent on Great Britain as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over every statute relating to these colonies, from their first settlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, until the *Stamp Act* Administration. All before are calculated to preserve or promote a mutually beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire; and though many of them imposed duties on trade, yet those duties were always imposed with *design* to restrain the commerce of one part that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general welfare: The raising a revenue thereby was never intended. Thus the King, by his judges in his courts of justice, imposes fines, which altogether amount to a considerable sum, and contribute to the support of government; but this is merely a consequence arising from restrictions, which only meant to keep peace and prevent confusion. And surely a man would argue very loosely who should conclude from hence that the King has a right to levy money in general upon his subjects. Never did the British Parliament, until the period above mentioned, think of imposing duties in America FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. Grenville's sagacity first introduced this language, in the preamble to the 4th of *George* III. chap. 15th, which has these words: "And whereas it is just and necessary that A REVENUE BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same*, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, in Parliament assembled, being desirous to make some provision, in the present session of Parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE IN AMERICA, have resolved to GIVE and GRANT unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after mentioned," *&c.*

A few months after came the *Stamp Act*, which, reciting this, proceeds in the same strange mode of expression, thus: "And whereas it is just and necessary that provision be made FOR RAISING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *towards defraying the said expenses*, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *&c.* GIVE and GRANT," *&c.* as before.

The last act granting duties upon paper, *&c.* carefully pursues these modern precedents. The preamble is this: "Whereas it is expedient THAT A REVENUE SHOULD BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces where it shall be found necessary, and towards the further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said dominions*, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *&c.* GIVE and GRANT," *&c.* as before.

Here we may obſerve an authority expreſsly claimed to impoſe duties on theſe colonies, not for the regulation of trade, not for the reſervation or promotion of a mutually beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire, heretofore the *ſole objects* of Parliamentary inſtitutions, *but for the ſingle purpoſe of levying money upon us.*

This I call an innovation, and a moſt dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected that Great Britain has a right to lay what duties ſhe pleaſes upon her exports, and it makes no difference to us whether they are paid here or there. To this I anſwer: Theſe colonies require many things for their uſe which the laws of Great Britain prohibit them from getting any where *but from her*; ſuch are paper and glaſs.

That we may legally be bound to pay any *general* duties on theſe commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being *obliged* by *her* laws to take them from Great Britain, any *ſpecial* duties impoſed on their exportation to *us* ONLY, *with intention to raiſe a revenue from us* CNLY, are as much *taxes* upon us as thoſe impoſed by the *Stamp Act*.

What is the difference, in *ſubſtance* and *right*, whether the ſame ſum is raiſed upon us by the rates mentioned in the *Stamp Act*, on the *uſe* of the paper, or by theſe duties on the *importation* of it? It is nothing but the edition of a former book, with a new title page.

Suppoſe the duties were made payable in Great Britain: It ſignifies nothing to us whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the *Stamp Act* directed that all the paper ſhould be landed at *Florida*, and the duties paid there before it was brought to the *Britiſh* colonies, would the act have raiſed leſs money upou us, or have been leſs deſtructive of our rights? By no means; for as we are under a *neceſſity* of uſing the paper, we ſhould have been under a *neceſſity* of paying the duties. Thus, in the preſent caſe, a like *neceſſity* will ſubject us, if this act continues in force, to the payment of the duties now impoſed.

Why was the *Stamp Act* ſo pernicious to freedom? It did not enact that every man in the colonies *ſhould* buy a certain quantity of paper. No! it only directed that no inſtrument of writing ſhould be valid in law if not made on ſtamped paper, *&c.*

The makers of that act knew full well that the confuſions that would ariſe upon the diſuſe of writings would COMPEL the colonies to uſe the ſtamped paper, and therefore to pay the taxes impoſed. For this reaſon the *Stamp Act* was ſaid to be a law that WOULD EXECUTE ITSELF. For the very ſame reaſon, the laſt act of Parliament, if it is granted to have any force here, "*will execute itſelf*," and will be attended with the very ſame conſequences to *American* liberty.

Some perſons perhaps may ſay this act lays us under no neceſſity to pay the duties impoſed, becauſe we may ourſelves manufacture the articles on which they are laid; whereas by the *Stamp Act* no inſtrument of writing could be good unleſs made on Britiſh paper, and that too ſtamped.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this: That the injury reſulting to theſe colonies from the total diſuſe of Britiſh paper and glaſs will not be ſo afflicting as that which would have reſulted from the total diſuſe of writing among them, for by that means even the *Stamp Act* might have been eluded. Why then was it univerſally deteſted by them as ſlavery itſelf? Becauſe it preſented to theſe devoted provinces nothing but a choice of calamities, each of which was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right but the greateſt injury? If the eluding the payment of the duties impoſed by the *Stamp Act* would have ſubjected us to a more dreadful inconvenience than the eluding the payment of thoſe impoſed by the late act, does it therefore follow that the laſt is no violation of our rights, though it is calculated for the ſame purpoſe the other was; that is, *to raiſe money upon us* without our conſent? This would be making right to conſiſt not in an exemption from injury, but from a certain degree of injury.

But the objectors may further ſay that we ſhall ſuſtain no injury at all by the diſuſe of *Britiſh* paper and glaſs: We might not, if we could make as much as we want; but can any man, acquainted with America, believe this poſſible? I am told there are but two or three *glaſs houſes* on this continent, and but very few *paper mills*; and ſuppoſe more ſhould be erected, a long courſe of years muſt elapſe before they can be brought to perfection. This continent is a country of planters, farmers, and fiſhermen, not of manufacturers. The difficulty of eſtabliſhing particular manufactures in ſuch a country is almoſt inſuperable, for one manufacture is connected with others in ſuch a manner that it may be ſaid to be impoſſible to eſtabliſh one or two without eſtabliſhing ſeveral others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth. Inexpreſſible therefore muſt be our diſtreſs in evading the late acts, by the diſuſe of Britiſh paper and glaſs; nor will this be the extent of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of that act.

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacturing iron and ſteel in theſe colonies, without any objection being made to her right of doing it. The like right ſhe muſt have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus ſhe is poſſeſſed of an undiſputed precedent on that point. This authority they will ſay is founded on the original intention of ſettling theſe colonies; that is, that ſhe ſhould manufacture for them, and that they ſhould ſupply her with materials. The equity of this policy, ſhe will alſo ſay, has been univerſally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the leaſt objection to ſtatutes for that purpoſe, and will further appear by the mutual benefits flowing from this uſage, ever ſince the ſettlement of theſe colonies.

Our great advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his ſpeeches on the debates concerning the repeal of the *Stamp Act*, acknowledged that Great Britain could reſtrain our manufactures. His words are theſe: This kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative power, has ALWAYS bound the colonies by her regulations and *reſtrictions* in trade, in navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every thing, *except that of taking their money out of their pockets* WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again: "We may bind their trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exerciſe every power whatſoever, *except that of taking money out of their pockets* WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then let my countrymen rouſe themſelves, and behold the inevitable ruin hanging over their heads if once they admit that Great Britain may lay duties, on her exportations to us, *for the purpoſe of levying money on us only*. She then will have nothing to do but to lay thoſe duties on the articles ſhe prohibits us to manufacture, *and the tragedy of American liberty is finiſhed.* We have been prohibited from procuring manufactures, in all caſes, any where but from Great Britain; except linens, which we are permitted to import directly from Ireland. We have been prohibited, in ſome caſes, from manufacturing for ourſelves; we are therefore exactly in the ſituation of a city beſieged, which is ſurrounded by the works of the beſiegers in every part but one. If that is cloſed up, no ſtep can be taken but to ſurrender at diſcretion. If Great Britain can order us to come to her for the neceſſaries we want, and can order us to pay what taxes ſhe pleaſes, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject ſlaves as France and Poland can ſhow in wooden ſhoes, and with uncombed hair. *

Perhaps the nature of the neceſſities of the dependent ſtates, cauſed by the policy of a governing one, for her own benefit, may be elucidated by a fact mentioned in hiſtory. When the Carthaginians were poſſeſſed of the iſland of Sardinia, they made a decree that the Sardinians ſhould not get corn any other way than from the Carthaginians: Then, by impoſing any duties they would, they drained from the miſerable Sardinians any ſums they pleaſed; and whenever that oppreſſed people made the leaſt movement to aſſert their liberty, their tyrants ſtarved them to death or ſubmiſſion. This may be called the moſt perfect kind of political neceſſity.

From what has been ſaid, I think this uncontrovertible concluſion may be deduced: That when a ruling ſtate obliges a dependent ſtate to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation, and is eſſentially requiſite (to give it the leaſt degree of juſtice) and is inſeparably united with it, in order to preſerve any ſhare of freedom to the dependent ſtate, *that thoſe commodities ſhould never be loaded with duties for the ſole purpoſe of levying money on the dependent ſtate.*

The place of paying the duties, impoſed by the late act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The ſingle queſtion is whether the Parliament can legally impoſe duties to be paid by the people of theſe colonies only, *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*, on commodities which ſhe obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other words, whether the Parliament can legally *take money out of our pockets without our conſent?* If they can, our boaſted liberty is but *Vox et præterea nihil.*——A ſound and nothing elſe.

A FARMER.

---

* *The peaſants of France wear wooden ſhoes; and the vaſſals of Poland are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.*

QUEBEC, *Nov.* 26.

ON the 16th inſtant was determined, in the Court of Vice Admiralty, a cauſe between Richard Green, commander, and William Sholl, Mate, of the ſhip Bethia, both being plaintiffs. The Captain's charge againſt the Mate was threatening his life, and ſtriking him when on the high ſeas, with many more mutinous practices, diſobedience of orders, and neglect of ſhip's duty. The Mate's complaint was that the Captain, while on the high ſeas, had ſtruck him ſo violent a blow on the head with a mallet as greatly endangered his life, uſing very bad language to him both before and after ſaid blow. When, after examining ſeveral witneſſes on both ſides, the Judge, without going out of court, honourably acquitted the Mate, and adjudged the Captain to pay him all actual expenſes occaſioned by ſaid trial, and likewiſe to pay his paſſage to London. The counſel for the Captain was Mr. George Suckling, and for the Mate the Attorney General and Mr. Williams.

HALIFAX *(Nova Scotia) Nov.* 26.

We are credibly informed the French inhabitants who were ſettlers on the iſlands of St. Peter's and Miquelon in Newfoundland have lately entirely deſerted thoſe places, and diſperſed to different parts.

A few days ſince a ſloop, in her paſſage from Annapolis Royal for this place, the property of John Harris, Eſq; was unfortunately caſt away in the Gut of Annapolis; the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt, but providentially the crew were all ſaved. Her cargo conſiſted of flower, butter, cheeſe, apples, and many other articles of proviſions.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton, *to his correſpondent here.*

"I ſuppoſe your Collector has received orders to repay the additional one penny per gallon duty on moloſſes, as our Collector received the like orders ſome time ſince."

This morning arrived the ſhip Hopewell, Captain M'Gowen, in 11 weeks from Londonderry, with ſeveral families as ſettlers in this province

SAVANNAH *(Georgia) Nov.* 4.

The following is a meſſage from his Excellency the Governour to the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THE Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, having notified to me that his Majeſty expects and requires that the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province will render an exact and complete obedience, in all reſpects whatever, to the terms of the Mutiny Act, and being commanded, without delay, in his Majeſty's name, to require that they will make thoſe proviſions for the ſupply of the King's troops which by that act they are directed to do, I have this day laid his Majeſty's commands before them, of which I think it neceſſary to inform you, and have not the leaſt doubt but that, as far as lies with you, you will cheerfully concur in rendering obedience to his Majeſty's commands, and the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature.

October 27, 1767. JAMES WRIGHT.

To his Excellency JAMES WRIGHT, *Eſq; Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.*

The humble addreſs of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THIS Houſe having taken into conſideration your Excellency's meſſage of this day to them, informing them that you had received a notification from the Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, that his Majeſty expected, and required, that the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this province will render an exact and complete obedience, in all reſpects whatever, to the terms of the Mutiny Act, this Houſe doth aſſure your Excellency that they will at all times pay a due regard to his Majeſty's commands, and render an exact and complete obedience, in all reſpects whatever, to the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, as they are convinced it is their indiſpenſable duty ſo to do, and that they will moſt cheerfully concur with the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly in making thoſe proviſions for his Majeſty's troops which are required by the ſaid act.

By order of the Upper Houſe.

JAMES HABERSHAM, Preſident.

Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, October 27, 1767.

His Excellency's anſwer.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I AM extremely obliged to you for this addreſs. The dutiful regard you ſo warmly expreſs for his Majeſty, and the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, gives me great ſatisfaction, and I think muſt do you honour.

JAMES WRIGHT.

His Excellency's meſſage to the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

HAVING lately received letters from the Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, has obliged me to call you together a little earlier than I ſhould otherwiſe have done; but, Gentlemen, I am to acquaint you that his Majeſty expects and requires that you will render an exact and complete obedience, in all reſpects whatever, to the terms of the Mutiny Act; and I am commanded, without delay, in his Majeſty's name, to require that you will make thoſe proviſions for the ſupply of the King's troops which by that act you are directed to do.

Give me leave, Gentlemen (not merely as Governour, but from a ſincere and zealous wiſh for the happineſs and proſperity of the people and province) to exhort you, in the warmeſt and ſtrongeſt manner, to a cheerful and ſpeedy compliance with this requiſition; let me entreat you coolly and ſeriouſly to conſider the duty we owe to the beſt of Kings, the gratitude due to the Britiſh Legiſlature, for the peculiar favours and benefits beſtowed on us, and the protection we receive from the Mother Country, and which alone it is that muſt or can preſerve and ſecure to us our true liberty, our property, and every thing that is or ought to be dear and valuable to us. Theſe, and other conſiderations that muſt occur, I hope will prove powerful incentives, and that the prudent conduct of this ſeſſion will ſet us in that light with our moſt gracious Sovereign which I am perſuaded you, as well as myſelf, wiſh to appear in.

October 27, 1767. JAMES WRIGHT.

To his Excellency JAMES WRIGHT, *Eſq; Captain General, Governour in Chief, &c.*

The humble addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe having taken into conſideration your Excellency's meſſage of Tueſday the 27th inſt. beg leave to return, in anſwer thereto, that they have come to a reſolution to provide a ſum, not exceeding 200 l. ſterling, for ſupplying his Majeſty's troops dou-

duty in this province with the following articles, viz. firewood, candles, vinegar, and ſalt, bedding, utenſils for dreſſing their victuals, ſmall beer or cider, not exceeding five pints, or half a pint of rum, or in lieu thereof 3d. ſterling per diem, to each man reſpectively; and alſo to defray the expenſe of providing neceſſary carriages for the ſaid troops on their march through any part of this province, and for the hire of barns and out-houſes for their lodgment in ſuch places where no barracks are; to continue for one year, to commence the firſt day of November next, and to be raiſed and granted in the next general tax bill.

By order of the Houſe.

ALEXANDER WYLLY, Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, October 28, 1767.

His Excellency's anſwer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I THANK you for this addreſs, in which you declare your intention and reſolution to provide a ſum of money for furniſhing the ſeveral articles therein ſpecified, and which are directed by the Mutiny Act; and I ſhall not entertain a doubt but that this intention will be carried into execution in ſuch a manner as will clearly ſhow a full compliance with his Majeſty's requiſition, and obedience to the ſaid act. JAMES WRIGHT.

BOSTON, *December* 14.

To the PRINTERS.

HOWEVER little ſome may think of common newſpapers, to a wiſe man they appear the Ark of God for the ſafety of the people. Their fullneſs of general entertainment, ſmall bulk, and price, recommend them to every one; and the variety of the matters, with the great importance of many of them, awaken the minds of many to a ſolid inquiry of intereſts they would otherwiſe never once dream of. Never was a time when greater diligence was neceſſary to render theſe batteries reſpectable: The Preſs, and the maintainers of its freedom, are become very obnoxious to the Gentlemen of High Fortune, *and no meaſure will be left untried to cruſh the ſeditious diſturbers of the publick tranquillity; rebellion, treaſon, hereſy, any pretence, if there is but power. There are but two methods of government, leading and driving. Nothing will lead the people but a conviction that their ſafety and intereſts are the concern of their rulers; and when the arguments uſed on the ſide of power fail to evince theſe points, then may we expect to hear of racks and gibbets, and inquiſitions in plenty, and the moſt worthy members of the community deprived of their places of power to guard the rights of the people. Aſſemblies, and right of trial by juries, muſt be undermined by degrees, but haſtened as much as poſſible, leſt a new Adminiſtration ſhould be forced in by a deſperate people, before things can be thoroughly eſtabliſhed. A man muſt be ſlow of underſtanding, indeed, to be at any loſs for the tendency of preſent meaſures. Dominica is taxed by Prerogative alone, without pretence of Parliament; and what is the difference in the condition of the whole continent, beſides the pretence? Touch not, taſte not, handle not, leſt deſtruction come upon you ſuddenly, and there be none to deliver!*

PROVIDUS.

A conſiderable number of our reſpectable Ladies have agreed with each other that they will not uſe any foreign teas from the 10th of December inſtant to the 10th of December 1768.

The muſick of the ſpinning wheel is now heard in many of our beſt families, and it is ſurpriſing to obſerve how many are lately ſet a going in the town.

We hear the towns of Middleborough, Mendon, Milton, and Kingſton, have unanimouſly come into the ſame regulations reſpecting economy with this town.

We alſo hear that the towns of Brookfield, Spencer, Leiceſter, Harwich, and ſeveral other towns to the weſtward, have unanimouſly come into the meaſures propoſed by this town to promote frugality and manufactures.

Extract of a letter from *Halifax*, Nov. 28, 1767.

"*This day arrived the Senegal ſloop of war, in ſeven weeks from England, and brings advice of the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the King's brother, in Italy, on the 17th of September, of a malignant fever, after 14 days illneſs.*"

Extract of a letter from *Monte Chriſto*, Nov. 6.

"*New diſputes have ariſen between the French and Spaniards. Within theſe ten days the French have not ſuffered the Spaniſh ſmall craft to bring any moloſſes, and the Spaniards drive away all the French craft, ſo that the trade is in a manner ſtopped for the preſent. We have juſt heard that Cape Nichola mole is opened for the Engliſh, but do not know upon what regulations.*"

PROVIDENCE, *Dec.* 12.

It is with pleaſure we can inform the publick, and the neighbouring colonies, that the reſolutions of our late Town Meeting are like to be productive of the moſt ſalutary effects. The ſubſcription rolls for ſuppreſſing the unneceſſary and deſtructive importation of European goods, and foreign ſuperfluities, and for the encouragement of induſtry, economy, and manufactures, are now filling up very faſt, and there is not the leaſt doubt but that they will be unanimouſly ſigned.

Three young Ladies, daughters to a Gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood of this town, have lately clothed themſelves in garments of their own ſpinning, from that ableſt of all motives, love to their country.

Captain Allen, from Newbern in North Carolina, adviſes that before he left that place a man under ſentence of death had found means in the night to ſet fire to the jail, by which it was entirely conſumed, and it was with much difficulty the other priſoners were ſaved. He was executed the day following.

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 17.

On Monday night laſt the wind was very high and tempeſtuous; two or three veſſels at the docks in the North river were filled, and a conſiderable quantity of ſtaves, &c. with which they were loaded, carried away, and loſt; ſeveral other veſſels received damage.

We are informed that the Revd. Mr. Samuel Blair, having declined the Preſidency of the college of New Jerſey, the truſtees met on Wedneſday the 9th inſtant, at Naſſau Hall, and unanimouſly re-elected the Revd. and learned Doctor John Wotherſpoon, an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, to that office, on ſatisfactory intelligence being received that the obſtructions which ſtood in the way of the Doctor's acceptance of the Chair, when offered him laſt year, were now removed, and that in caſe it was ſtill vacant, and he ſhould be re-elected, he would accept it.

On Wedneſday the 23d of November, at his houſe in Elizabeth town, New Jerſey, died Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Baronet, Colonel of his Majeſty's——regiment, and Quartermaſter General of the army in North America, in which ſtation he has acted for 13 years, with great honour and integrity. His death was occaſioned by a wound he received through the lungs, on the banks of the Monongehela, in July 1755, at Braddock's unfortunate defeat, of which wound he never recovered. He was between 50 and 60 years of age, and has been near 40 years in his Majeſty's ſervice. He acted on all occaſions with a firmneſs of ſpirit, reſignation, and dignity, becoming his profeſſion and character. His remains were interred on Saturday the 26th, with all military honours. His Excellency General Gage, accompanied by the Gentlemen of his ſuite from Head Quarters, and the officers from the adjacent garriſons in New York and New Jerſey, attended the ſolemnity.

His only ſon, now Sir John St. Clair, ſucceeds to his title and eſtate.

Dec. 24. On Sunday a charity ſermon was preached at St. Paul's chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Samuel Provooſt, when a handſome collection was made for the poor ſcholars of the charity ſchool in this city, which now conſiſts of 50 boys and 25 girls.

The ſame day Mr. Buckly, one of our pilots, in attempting to jump on board his boat, from a brig he was carrying out, fell overboard in the Narrows, and notwithſtanding he could ſwim well, and was but a few minutes in the water, he was inſenſible when taken up, with the extreme cold, and expired immediately.

We hear that on Friday the 11th inſtant, as Capt. Naſh, in a ſloop belonging to Norwalk, was returning home from this place, he was overſet in a flaw of wind in the Sound. It is ſaid the people are ſaved, but about £. 400 in caſh loſt, with ſome other things.

The ſame day one of the Whiteſtone ferry boats overſet, whereby one man was drowned.

We hear from Montreal that the Dancing Aſſembly (for the ſeaſon) begun there the 19th of November laſt, at which there were 46 Ladies, who made a moſt ſplendid and elegant appearance. The Ladies in that diſtrict have great merit for the harmony which conſtantly ſubſiſts among them; and notwithſtanding they are extremely tenacious in the ſupport of their rank, nevertheleſs their applaudable good ſenſe, politeneſs, and deſire to promote innocent amuſements, is ſuch that they wave every ceremonious punctilio of who ſhall dance firſt at the Aſſembly, judiciouſly conſidering, if ſuch inſignificant diſputes once took place, it would entirely deſtroy the pleaſure of meeting each other with that cordial friendſhip they heartily wiſh for on ſuch occaſions.

On Tueſday laſt the Lady of his Excellency Gen. GAGE was delivered of twins, a ſon and daughter, at his houſe in this city.

Lately came to this city one Chriſtian Bowman, a German, of near ſixty years of age, who formerly lived on the head of the North Branch of Potowmack river in Virginia, a farmer, well to paſs, with a wife and four children. About ten years ago he was taken there by the Mingo and other Indians, who killed his wife and children, burnt his houſe and barn, and all that he had, carrying him into captivity to the Mingo town, where he lived as a ſlave, and was very hardly uſed for about five years; then he was ſold to a Shawaneſe Indian, who carried him to their town, and afterwards to the Salt Springs, where he was employed ſome time in boiling of ſalt for the Indians; when he returned to the Shawaneſe town, he was cruelly uſed and burnt, by the Indians frequently throwing fire on his bare legs and feet.

He further ſays that about laſt harveſt a magazine of powder, which was between the Shawaneſe and the Delawares, was blown up, as the Indians ſuppoſed by a white man among them, for which they were going to burn the ſaid Bowman; but a friend Indian, who had before ſaved him three times from burning, took him out a hunting, and carried him over the Monongehela river, and there told him this was the laſt time that ever he ſhould take him out, and when they returned he muſt deliver him, and could not ſave him any more, and, as Bowman believes, gave him an opportunity of running away, which he took, and came away from near the Monongehela river about nine weeks ago. He with great difficulty got to Philadelphia, but not finding any veſſel there for Holland, he came directly here, in order to procure a paſſage to go to his brother, who is a principal ſwordmaker at Groningen in Holland; and as the ſaid Bowman has been greatly diſabled by the Indians, and is almoſt bare of every thing, he hopes the charity of ſome well diſpoſed people here will enable him to purchaſe a few clothes and neceſſaries in his preſent great diſtreſs, to help him along. Such as are inclined to aſſiſt him are requeſted to leave their donations with Mr. Michael Will, ſhoemaker in Broad ſtreet, who is ſo kind to lodge and board him the little time he ſtays here.

He further gives account that he believes there is ſtill about 200 white people living among the Indians of the Mingo, Shawaneſe, and Delawares, who have been ſo long among them that few of them ſeem inclined to come away; and that he was told by one of the white men that the Indians intended, before their magazine was burnt, to have purchaſed 1000 weight of powder more from the traders, and then to have fallen upon the back ſettlements in the ſummer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 7.

On Tueſday evening laſt died at his houſe in King and Queen the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, the Lord Biſhop of London's Commiſſary for this colony, and Rector of Stratton Major pariſh. He was a Gentleman much eſteemed by his pariſhoners, and all who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

On Friday night laſt, about nine o'clock, the Poſt Office here was broke open and robbed of a ſum of money, in ſilver; conſiſting of ſome milled dollars, piſtereens, bits, a few Spaniſh lump dollars, and other ſmall money; there was one milled dollar in two pieces. A ſmall quantity of paper currency was alſo taken, in crown and half crown bills. Not contented with the robbery, the villains took a ſhovel full of red hot coals and threw on the bed, which burnt through the clothes, but ſtopped at the feathers. If their deſign of ſetting fire to the Office had taken place, not we only muſt have ſuffered, but there was a great probability of moſt of the houſes on the ſame ſide of the ſtreet being conſumed likewiſe. Such alarming villainy calls loudly for the aſſiſtance of the publick to detect it, and we make no doubt of their readineſs.

PURDIE & DIXON.

☞ *We hereby offer a reward of* TWENTY POUNDS *to any one who diſcovers the perſon, or perſons, who committed the above robbery; and if an accomplice, our promiſe to uſe our endeavours to obtain for him the Governour's pardon, beſides the reward.*

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, JAN. 4, 1768.

THE ſhip *Friends* will be ready to take in freight for the iſland of *Jamaica*, and will ſail in *March*. The ſnow *Lord Frederick* will take in freight for *Madeira*, and ſail the latter end of this month. A ſhip, of about 360 hhds. burthen, to be let on charter to any part of *Europe*. Apply to NEIL JAMIESON.

Who has for ſale a few pipes of genuine *Madeira* WINES, *viz.* Fineſt particular wines, *London* marcell do. *New York* do. a few quarter caſks of the fineſt *Madeira* malmſy wines; *Weſt India* rum, moloſſes, muſcovado ſugar, pimenta, ginger, &c. for money, tobacco, or on credit.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 1, 1768.

THE death of Mr. *Richard Scott*, late Vendue Maſter of *Norfolk*, having diſappointed the lottery wherein the ſubſcriber was partly concerned from being drawn, he hereby gives notice to all perſons that bought tickets of him, or of Mr. *Richard Lamb*, that he will pay the money back on the delivery of the ſaid tickets, they proving by their oath that they bought them of the ſaid *Lamb* or the ſubſcriber; and that he will free and indemnify the ſaid *Lamb* for all tickets he had of him. As for any other tickets that have been ſold, he is no way concerned wieh them, as he received no money from any other perſon.

DAVID CROSS.

IMPORTED in the brig *Nancy*, *Michael Hyndman* maſter, a box marked TNW in a piece. Whoever proves it to be their property may have it by applying to Mr. *Andrew Sprowle* at *Goſport*, paying freight, and the charge of this advertiſement. MICHAEL HYNDMAN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 12*th of this inſtant, at* Norfolk,

A LIKELY young NEGRO MAN, called *Townſhend*, belonging to the eſtate of *Elizabeth Chamberlyne*, deceaſed. He is by trade a barber, and remarkable for his carefulneſs, ſobriety, and honeſty. Three months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to 1 PHILIP CARBERY, Adminiſtrator.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Port Royal*, in *Caroline* county, on the 15th of laſt month, a *Welch* ſervant man named THOMAS JONES, about 6 feet high, ſtraight and well made, has reddiſh coloured hair, and a great blemiſh in his left eye, very glaſſy towards the outſide; had on when he went away an old whitiſh coloured broadcloth coat, old blue broadcloth breeches with ferret ſtraps, a felt hat, a pair of *Virginia* ſhoes without welts, two holland ſhirts, one of them ruffled at the breaſt, two oſnabrug ſhirts, and two pair of oſnabrug trouſers, both mended. He pretends to be much of a man at cudgels and backſword when he is in liquor, ſpeaks ſeveral languages, and writes a very good hand. He was ſeen going over *Todd's Bridge* the 18th of laſt month, and it is ſuppoſed will endeavour to make his eſcape by water. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and brings him to me, or to Mr. *John Cumming* in *Port Royal*, ſhall have Twenty Shilling reward, beſides what the law allows. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the colony.

2‡ JAMES PATTIE.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of laſt month, when in *Williamſburg*, a likely bay mare, 4 years old next ſpring, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *Tazewel* in *Williamſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, ſhall have two ſhillings reward. ‖ EDWARD BOLLING

Petersburg, Dec. 22, 1767.

THE subscriber hath got a quantity of fine TIMOTHY SEED to dispose of, which he will sell at 1 s. 3 d. per quart.

EDWARD STABLER.

To be LET, *and entered upon immediately,*

A HOUSE three stories high, pleasantly situated on a rising hill, in the middle of a fine peach orchard, facing the south, and *Queen's* creek before the door, where there is plenty of the best fish and oysters. It is but a small distance from my house at *Porto Bello*, and has a garden, smokehouse, dairy, and all other necessary out-houses, belonging to it. Any person who rents the above may, if he chooses, have a good pasture and piece of enclosed land with it. For terms inquire of ALEXANDER FINNIE.

THIS is to give notice that the sale of Capt. *Mordecai Throckmorton's* NEGROES, advertised to be sold on the 7th of *January* next at *Hanover* court-house, is further postponed until the 18th of the same month, when they will be sold ot the plantation of the said Capt. *Mordecai Throckmorton*, in *Caroline* county. Credit will be allowed for part of them until the 29th of *April* next, and for the remainder until the 29th of *April* 1769. Likewise will be sold, at the same time and place, flocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, together with a quantity of corn and fodder. Bond, with approved security, will be required by

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.
ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

N. B. All persons are desired to bring in their respective claims against the estate, that they may be adjusted.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any part of* Europe, *or the* West Indies,

THE brigantine ORANGE, *Ralph Elliot* master, now at *Norfolk*, burthen about 300 hhds. and ready to take in a load immediately. For terms apply to WILLIAM ORANGE at *Norfolk*, or the Captain on board.

N. B. I have a quantity of rum, sugar, and molosses, to dispose of for ready money, or credit until *April*, or barter for corn, pork, or pease.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, with a small star in her forehead, trots, has on a small bell, dockt, and branded on the near buttock resembling B.

THOMAS STOVALL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a sorrel horse, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a blaze face, has a large scar on his hip, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock C3 posted, and appraised to 31. 10s.

JAMES WATKINS.

IMPORTED in the LEEDS, Captain ANDERSON, a bale of GOODS, No. 1, marked W C H, with a crow's foot, which has never yet come to hand. Any person who has got it, by contriving it to *Jamestown*, or *Burwell's* ferry, will much oblige

Their humble servant,
CARY WILKINSON.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately,*

A CLEAR fee simple estate in a plantation and 250 acres of land, lying on the western branch of *Elizabeth River*, in the county of *Norfolk*, whereon is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, and other out-houses, all new and in good order; a good apple orchard, and a good garden well paled in. The cleared land, in a good fence, is sufficient to work six hands; and the uncleared land is very good, and well furnished with white oak and pine timber. For terms inquire of Mr. NEIL JAMIESON, merchant in *Norfolk*, Mess. *Gibson* and *Granbery*, merchants in *Suffolk*, or the subscriber, living on the premises.

6 JOHN BRICKELL.

To be SOLD *at* Albemarle *court-house, on* Thursday *the* 11*th of* February *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the said county, upon *Hardware* river, adjoining the lands of *John Hudson* and *William Moon*, containing about 500 acres, great part of which is valuable low grounds, equal to the best upon that river. The plantation, with the necessary houses thereon, are in good order for cropping. One third of the money to be paid in *April* next, one third in *December*, and the other third in *April* following. Any person inclining to see the land, or to purchase at private sale, may apply to Mr. *David Ross*, merchant in *Goochland*, who constantly attends *Albemarle* court, and is authorized to act for JOHN RICHARDS.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Monday *the 25th of next month, at the plantation of the late Mr.* William Waters, *deceased, in* Halifax *county, whereon Mr.* Benjamin Boxley *now lives,*

About fifteen valuable SLAVES,

WITH large STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, and many other articles too numerous to be particularly mentioned.

All persons who have any claims against the estate of Mr. *Waters* are requested to make them known, as soon as possible, to JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

Dec. 20, 1767.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on *Thursday* the 10th of this inst. (*Dec.*) in *Hanover* county, at the *Meadow Bridges*, a three quarter blooded likely dark bay (almost black) mare, with a hanging mane and long switch tail, one of her hind feet white, and the inside of both her fore feet, a large blaze in her face, drags her hind feet a little, trots and gallops pretty well, but not branded. Whoever secures the said mare, so that I may get her again, shall have 20 s. reward, if taken above 50 miles from home 40 s. and on conviction of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, 5 l.

DANIEL TRUEHEART

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horse, about 4 years old, with a star in his forehead, not dockt, and branded on the buttock V; posted, and appraised to 3 l. 10 s.

CHARLES TALBOT.

TAKEN up, on *Tie* river, a sorrel mare, about three years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a white mane and tail, but neither dockt nor branded.

GEORGE GLASBY.

AS I have made an absolute conveyance of my whole estate for the benefit of such of my creditors as shall within three months signify to the trustees named therein their approbation thereof, I must request the favour of all those who have not yet had an opportunity of informing themselves of the nature of this trust that they will, without delay, make application to Mr. *Jerman Baker* in *Williamsburg*, with whom the original conveyance is lodged, or Mr. *James Belsches* at *Cabin Point*, and Mr. *David Jameson* in *York*, who have copies thereof, and likewise copies of the certificate granted me, and signed by all such of my creditors as I have had an opportunity of seeing, which is by far the greater part. I must request their most speedy application to the Gentlemen above mentioned, as the trustees are to carry on the copper mine, and dispose of the profits arising therefrom, and from every other part of the estate, among the creditors, in the most advantageous manner. The trustees named in the deed are Mess. *Warner Lewis*, *Fielding Lewis*, *George Riddell*, *Richard Randolph*, *James Belsches*, *Jerman Baker*, and *David Jameson*, who are empowered to appoint any three of their number to act for the whole.

8 WILLIAM KENNON.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *King William* county, pleasantly situated on *Mattapony* river, whereon Col. *Thomas Moore* now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marsh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvements. On the plantation is a commodious brick house two stories high, handsomely wainscotted, with four rooms on a floor, two of them with a large passage, four large cellars and cellar passage, with brick partitions to the top; the out-houses are good and large, are fit for every convenience, and in perfect repair. There is also on the said plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing grab trees, and a large garden in good order. The land is good for either grain or tobacco, is well timbered, and is a very convenient situation for carrying on a *West India* trade, lying in the heart of a grain country, where a vessel of 250 tuns burthen may load opposite to the house, and has also the advantage of fine fishing and fowling. Five hundred pounds of the purchase money to be paid in *April* next, and for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be allowed, as may be agreed upon, by applying to either of the subscribers, in *Hanover* county.

Tf GEORGE THOMAS.
JOHN SMITH.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, six lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April*, 1768.

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watson's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Ross, at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngbusband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,		L. 50,000	

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3 *s.* the first Week, and 2 *s.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.